THE BEAVER ARGUS
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BEAVER ARGUS.

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Miscellaneous.

Important General Laws.

The following important laws were enacted at the recent session of our Legislature. We print them from official copies:

AN ACT relative to the admission of parties to judicial proceedings as witnesses in certain cases:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in all trials and judicial proceedings an executor, administrator, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary or representative character, although a party to the proceeding, not having any interest in the subject matter of controversy may be examined as a witness, and the right to claim commissions or compensation shall not be deemed or taken to be an interest disqualifying such person from being examined as any other witness: *Provided*, that this act shall not apply to any case in which a verdict has been rendered, judgment rendered and a writ of error taken, nor to any case now pending in any court of this Commonwealth.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WM. J. TURREL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

AN ACT amending the law of evidence in Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that any party in any civil action or proceeding whether at law or in equity, may compel any adverse party or any person for whose immediate and adverse benefit such action or proceeding is instituted prosecuted or defended to testify as a witness in his behalf in the same manner and subject to the same rules as other witnesses: Provided however that no party shall be allowed to compel an answer to a *bill of discovery* from an adverse party *and* also to compel him to testify.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WM. J. TURREL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

FEE BILL OF ALDERMEN AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

AN ACT increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen and Constables in certain counties in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the fees to be received by Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables be as follows:

Information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words 2 cents.
Docket entry on behalf of the Commonwealth, 20 cents.
Warrant or mittimus on behalf of the Commonwealth, 40 cents.
Writing an examination or complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words 2 cents.
Administering an oath or affirmation, 10 cents.
Taking a recognizance in any criminal case and returning the same to court, 50 cents.
Entering judgment on conviction for fine, 20 cents.
Recording conviction or copy thereof, for every ten words 2 cents.
Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, 40 cents.
Bail piece and return or supersedeas, 25 cents.
Discharge to jailor, 25 cents.
Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, 40 cents.
Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, 20 cents.
Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, 25 cents.
Hearing parties and discharging complaint, 40 cents.
Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, each one $2,00
Precept to Sheriff, 50 cents.
Recording proceedings, $1,00.
Writ of restitution, 50 cents.
Warrant to appraise damages, 40 cents.
Warrant to sell strays, 50 cents.
Warrant to appraise swine, entering return, advertising, etc., $1,50.
Entering action in civil case, 20 cents.
Summons, cap or sub, each 20 cents.
Every additional name after the first, 5 cents.
Subpœna duces tecum, 25 cents.
Entering return of summons and qualifying constable, 15 cents.
Entering of capias and bail bond, 10 cents.
Every continuance of a suit, 10 cts
Trial and judgment, 50 cents.
Entering judgment by confession or by default, 25 cents.
Taking special bail, 25 cents.
Entering satisfaction, 10 cents.
Entering amicible suit, 20 cents.
Entry rule to take deposition of witnesses, 10 cents.
Rule to take deposition of witness, 10 cents.
Interrogatories, for every ten words 2 cents.
Entering return of rule, 10 cents.
Entering rule to refer, 10 cents.
Rule of reference, 10 cents.
Notice to each referee, 10 cents.
Notice to a party in any case 15 cents.
Entering a report of referee and judgment thereon, 15 cents.
Execution, 25 cents.
Entering return of execution or stay, of plaintiff nulla bona non est inventus or otherwise, 10 cents.
Entering discontinuance or satisfaction, 10 cents.
Sci fa, in any case, 30 cents.
Opening judgment for re-hearing, 20 cents.
Return of proceeding in certiorari or appeal, including recognizance, 50 cents.
Transcript of judgment, including certificates, 40 cents.
Receiving amount of judgment before execution or where execution has issued and special bail been entered within twenty days after judgment and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, 20 cents.
If above ten dollars and not exceeding forty, 50 cents.
If above forty dollars and not exceeding sixty, 75 cents.
If above sixty dollars, $1.00.
Every scatch where no other service is rendered to which any fee or fees are attached, 15 cents.
Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment and qualifying complainant, 30 cents.
Attachment, 30 cents.
Entering return and appointing freeholders, 15 cents.
Advertisements, each 15 cents.
Order to sell goods, 25 cents.
Order for relief of a pauper, each Justice, 40 cents.
Order for removal of a pauper $1
Order to seize goods for maintenance of wife or children, 30 cents.
Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps to be paid by the county, 15 cents.
Every acknowledgment or probate of a deed or other instrument of writing, 25 cents.
Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture 25 cents.
Cancelling indenture, 25 cents.
Comparing and signing tax duplicate, 50 cents.
Marrying each couple making record thereof and certificate to parties, $3,00.
Certificate of approbation of two Justices to binding an apprentice by directors or overseers of the poor, 50 cents.
Certificate to obtain land warrant, 50 cents.
Swearing or affirming County Commissioners, Assessors, etc., 25 cents;
Provided, That this Section shall not apply to the counties of Tioga, Cambria, Potter and Greene.

CONSTABLES' FEES.

SECTION 2.

Executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth, 50 cents.
Conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant, 50 cents.
Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person or other offender against the laws (without process) and bringing before a Justice, 50 cents.
Levying fine or forfeiture on a warrant, 30 cents.
Taking the body into custody on mittimus where bail is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor, 50 cents.
Serving subpœna, 15 cents.
Serving summons or notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally or by copy, each 20 cents.
Arresting on capias, 35 cents.
Taking bail bond on capias or for delivery of goods, 20 cents.
Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff, 20 cents.
Executing landlord's warrant or serving execution, 50 cents.
Taking inventory of goods, each item two cents.
Levying or distraining goods or selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty, 6 cents.
For each dollar above thirty, 4 cts.
And half of the commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale; but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt.
Advertising the same, 50 cents.
Executing attachment, 35 cents.
Copy of vendue paper, when demanded, each item two cents.
Putting up notice of distress at mansion house or other public place on the the premises, 20 cents.
Serving scire facias personally, 20 cents.
Serving by leaving a copy, 20 cents.
Executing a bail piece, 30 cents.
Traveling expenses in all cases for for each mile circular, 6 cents;
Provided, That this Section does not apply to the counties of Northampton and Fayette.

SECTION 3.

That all fees not supplied by this Act shall remain as heretofore.

SECTION 4.

This Act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia, the counties of Erie, Crawford, Susquehanna, Berks, Fayette, Greene, Cambria, Lancaster, Montour, Northumberland, Columbia, Westmoreland, Venango, Indiana, Jefferson, Chester, Warren, Allegheny, Bradford, and Sullivan, or the fees of Aldermen in the city of Harrisburg: *Provided*, That this Act shall remain and be in force until the first day of June, A. D. 1866.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
WM. J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 31st of Mar. A. D. 1865.
A. G. CURTIN.

THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Lee Telegraphed Davis His Men were not coming up to their work—The Flight of Davis and his Cabinet—Terrible Scenes in the City Monday Night—The City Fired—Interesting Details.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 6.]

Though we have twice before dwelt upon the subject of the evacuation of Richmond, and the subsequent dreadful conflagration, it is an exhaustless theme, and so long as we can furnish new facts in connection with it, we do not fear worrying our readers.

For a month past the Confederates have been evacuating the city with all the speed and means they could command, but somehow the people refused to believe that the removal meant evacuation, and all declared that the measures were only precautionary. Matters went on in this manner until last Sunday, the Confederates hurrying away every species of property the people blindly refusing to believe that the city was to be given up, and clinging to their Confederate shinplasters as if they were things of worth.

Sunday morning General Lee telegraphed to Davis giving an account of the general attack upon his lines, stating that the lines had been pierced in many places, and that unless he could re-establish them, Richmond must be given up that night. His tone was, for the first time since the war, despondent. He said his men were not coming up to their work.

At eleven o'clock that morning he telegraphed that all efforts to establish his lines had been utterly unsuccessful. Immediately began among the officials in Richmond a scurry and panic. Still the majority of the people were in the dark, and refusing to believe their eyes, so remained many of them, till night. The gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was run down to the Danville train in hot haste. So also was the specie of the Richmond banks. Then the programme for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening; still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at seven o'clock in the evening. Breckinridge elected to go off on horseback, with the last of the army, on Monday morning.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the Council was held on Sunday evening, at four o'clock, to consult as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. The Council, after much discussion, passed a resolution appointing committees for each of the three wards, who should, when the fact that the city was to be abandoned should be ascertained, proceed to destroy all the alcoholic liquors in their respective wards, giving the Council's receipt for the same, to be paid for hereafter. The object of this step is obvious—to prevent disorder resulting from the intoxication of the troops of either army and of the evil-disposed among the citizens. The order of the Council was only partially executed, but there is no doubt that much evil was arrested.

After dark the Council held another conference, and this time being assured by the Secretary of War that the Confederate pickets would be withdrawn from the Richmond front at three o'clock Monday morning, and that it was calculated that the city would be evacuated about night, it was determined that a committee of prominent citizens should attend the Mayor with a flag of truce to the intermediate line of fortifications, and that there he might hand over the city to the General commanding the Army of the James. Judge Lyons, Judge Meredith and several members of the Council attended the Mayor.

In the meantime a saturnalia had begun in the city. About dusk the government commissaries began the destruction of an immense quantity of whisky and brandy stored in the large building formerly Wallace's wholesale grocery store, northwest corner of Pearl and Cary streets. Several hundred soldiers and citizens gathered in front of the building, and contrived to save much of the liquor in pitchers, bottles and basins. The liquor was not slow in manifesting itself. The crowd became a mob, and began to howl. Soon other crowds had collected in front of other government warehouses. Some attempts were made to distribute supplies, but so frenzied had the mob become that the officers in charge in many cases had to flee for their lives.

All through the night crowds of men, women and children traversed the streets, rushing from one store-house to another, loading themselves with all kinds of supplies, to be thrown away immediately on something more tempting offering itself. Men could be seen rolling [illegible] of bacon, molasses, [illegible] bushels of tea and coffee, [illegible] had wheelbarrows loaded with all manner of goods, while others [illegible] had gone into the plundering business in a large way, [illegible] with furniture wagons [illegible] drays. This work went on fast and furious until after midnight, about which time large numbers of straggling Confederate soldiers made their appearance on the streets, and immediately [illegible] about robbing the principal [illegible] on Main [illegible] which has already been described. There was a regular sack.

About 2½ o'clock Monday morning the Mayor received [illegible] information that an order had been issued from Gen. Ewell, [illegible] to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city, namely: [illegible] Warehouse, situated at the head of the basin near the Petersburgh railroad; Schoolcraft Warehouse, situated near the centre of the city, side by side with the famed Gallego flour mills; Mayo's Warehouse, at the Southern extremity of Fourteenth street, and on the other end of Mayo's bridge, and Dibrell's Warehouse on Cary street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and [illegible] below the Libby prison. Knowing that the burning of these immense buildings, situated as they were, [illegible] the destruction of at least the business portion of the city, the Mayor [illegible] with despatched a committee of gentlemen to remonstrate with the Confederate authorities against the execution of such wanton vandalism. The committee consisting of Mr. James [illegible] Scott and others, were referred [illegible] Major Melton, one of a large number of Adjutant and Inspector Generals who hung around the War Department, to whom it appeared, had been entrusted the work of the infernal. Melton would hear nothing on the subject, and characterized the statement that burning the warehouses would destroy the city as a "cowardly pretext on the part of the citizens, trumped up to endeavor to save their property for the Yankees." There [illegible] nothing left the citizens [illegible] submit. Resistance was [illegible] but the Confederate authorities [illegible] against such an event, by bringing in the city to execute their barbarous work, two large battallions of Southern troops, every man of whom hated Virginia and Virginians, and longed for nothing more than to see the last house in the city a ruin.

Two divisions—Kershaw's and Custis Lee's—with several light batteries were holding the lines below the city. Gradually during the night, these troops were withdrawn by brigades. The first movements were orderly enough, but towards morning the retreat became a wild flight. It was one of the ghastliest sights of this awful night to see a long line of men, flitting like unholy shades through the crowded streets, their forms made hideous by the glare of the incendiary fires that already began to glow.—This train of fugitives poured on unbroken up Main street, down Fourteenth street, until broad daylight broke upon the scene. Before the last passed over the bridge, it had already been in flames more than an hour.

The troops detailed to fire the warehouses bivouaced around the doomed buildings, ready at a moment's notice to begin their work of evil; but before they received their order some amateur incendiary fired a canal boat, loaded with meat, which was lying in the dock, near Mayo's bridge. This was the first fire in the city, if we except the conflagrations in the streets of all the papers, documents, &c., of the First and Second Auditors' offices, which took place early Sunday night. The boat we have just mentioned fired two others, which swung under the bridge over the dock, and set it on fire, thereby nearly cutting off the retreat of five or six thousand Confederates. About this time the Confederate gunboat Patrick Henry, lying in the river off Rockets, was fired, and soon after the order was given to fire the warehouses. The order was executed with alacrity; nor did the ruffians confine themselves to the buildings in question. Getting a taste of incendiarism, the congenial work seemed to please them so much that they ran about setting fire to every house in the vicinity of the warehouses. The incendiaries at Shockoe fired every house on Shockoe slip, including Mr. De Voss' warehouse, where was stored a quantity of French tobacco. There was a guard of French local troops over this building, but they were driven off by the Confederates and threatened with death if they attempted to extinguish the flames. The torch was also applied to all the buildings recently in Confederate occupation, from the Tredgar works on the canal above the city to the navy yard at Rocketts—a distance of two miles—including the laboratories, artillery shops, arsenals, Franklin paper mill, Petersburg depot, Danville Depot, all the commissary and quartermaster buildings on and near Fourteenth street, Rahm's foundry, and other buildings and localities which we have heretofore mentioned. By seven o'clock, a. m., nearly the whole of the city south of Main street between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, and Twenty-first and Twenty-third sts. was one great sheet of flame.

It was part of the programme that Gary's cavalry should be the last Confederate troops to leave the lines below Richmond. They were to come stealthily on the city about daylight and catch up all stragglers and citizens that they could lay hold of and hurry them on with the army. This part of the programme was frustrated by the rapid advance of the Union forces. Gary passed up Main street not five minutes ahead of the Union column, and so far from dragging off citizens, he barely saved himself. Mayo's bridge and the Danville depot were then all ablaze. Gary crossed the dock by the bridge at the southern terminus of Seventeenth street, and then set fire to the structure. Two citizens, William J. Brown and Robert Allen, chancing to be in the neighborhood, rushed to the bridge and extinguished the flames before they had gained headway. While so engaged they were fired upon by Gary's men but fortunately neither of them was struck. Gary then sped away over Mayo's bridge which was burning from end to end, and almost on the point of falling in.

The flag of truce, party attending the Mayor met the Union military authorities at the line of fortifications just beyond Tree Hill, near the junction of the Osborne turnpike and New Market road. The surrender was formally made, and steps were immediately taken to preserve order in the city, and it would have been done effectually but for the progress of the great fire then raging, which prevented anything being done until it could be gotten under. The populace, white and black, wild with excitement, were backing every store on Main street.—The United States authorities at once set about staying the ravages of the flames, and threw out parties to put a stop to the pillage. By three o'clock P. M. the fire was conquered, though not extinguished, and order was restored.

In previous notices of the conflagration we have mentioned that a large number of persons were burned to death. Their number or identity will never be known. Children, old and infirm persons, and many persons under the influence of the liquor drank during the preceding night's orgies were the victims.

We have heard of no one being killed by the shell explosions at the Arsenal, but that hundreds were not slaughtered can only be accounted for by the fact that the Arsenal was under a steep hill which stood between it and the city on two sides. Messrs. Wm. Royster and A. J. Crane were struck and knocked down by a flying fragment of shell while standing on Mr. Royster's porch, corner of Fourth and Cary streets. Mr. Royster was severely injured about the abdomen. Mr. Crane received a contusion in the temple. A colored child, about seven years old, was knocked down on Mr. Crane's lot on Canal street between Fourth and Fifth. There must have been many casualties and perhaps some deaths from this bombardment which we have not heard of. Not less than one hundred thousand shells exploded in the course of three or four hours, scattering their fragments thickly over acres of the city. Many pieces, weighing several pounds each, fell in the capitol square.

Truly, the ways of Providence are inscrutable. This burning of our goodly city would seem at first glance an unmitigated evil. But there is another view to be taken of it. It has had one certain good effect. If there lingered in the hearts of any of our people one spark of affection for the Davis dynasty, this ruthless, causeless, wanton handing over to the flames their fair city, their homes and altars, has extinguished it forever.

The Price of Battle.

At the battle of Arcola, the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000, men; French 15,000. At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000; French 9,000. At Austerlitz the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000. At Jena and Auerstadt, the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded. At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 80,000 At Friedland, the Russian loss was 17,000 in killed and wounded; the French loss, 8,000. At Wagram, the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded. At Smolensko, the French loss was 17,000 men; that of the Russians, 10,000. At Borodino, which is [illegible] "the French lost, in killed wounded, and prisoners, 50,000 men; the Russians about the same number; making in all, 100,000 men in one battle! At Lutzen, the French loss was 18,000 men; the Allies, 15,000. At Bautzen, the French lost 25,000 men, the Allies 15,000 At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men and the French between 10,000 and 12,000. At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed wounded and prisoners; the Allies, 1790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upward of 100,000 men in all.

Religious.

—According to the *American Presbyterian*, a wonderful revival is in progress in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Detroit.—Such is the interest, that on a recent Sunday evening the Young Men's Hall, which, through the week had been occupied for theatrical purposes, was densely crowded, some 2,500 persons entering, young and old, crowding on the platform and within the scenes, which had to be thrown open by raising the curtain. The services were especially for the benefit of young men. It was a solemn meeting. Hundreds were brought under the power of the truth, and gave manifestations of the fact, some in the joy of their hearts, which had embraced the Lord and others by asking for prayers of Christians, and inquiring what they should do to be saved.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held some days since, it was reported the policy of the imperial usurpation in Mexico had been changed, and permission has been granted to the agent of the Society in that country to sell Bibles and Testaments. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year to the foreign work, amounting to $40,600.—Books were granted to the number of 106,275 volumes, mostly to the United States Christian Commission. Bishop Janes was appointed a delegate for the Society to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in May.

—A grand meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission was held in the Academy of Music, New York, last Sabbath evening. Rev. Dr. Vinton presided, and made an earnest statement of the great work in hand. Referring to the two Commissions, he said the other is Sanitary; this is Saving. The following facts were stated: In 1862, the Christian Commission received $40,169; in 1863, $358,230; in 1864, $1,297,677. The American Bible Society donated to the Commission in 1862 books to the amount of $10,256; in 1863 $15,071; in 1864, $72,114.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* gives the following as the peculiarities of the Baptist Church government:—"They are free from allegiance to kings, bishops, councils and synods—deriving their authority from Jesus Christ, the head of the Church, and responsible to none but him. Our Associations, Conferences, Councils and State Conventions are only advisory, or are merely missionary in their character. There is nothing above the Church, and that derives its views, instructions and ordinances from Christ himself."

—Rev. Evan M. Johnson, an Episcopal minister, who recently died in Brooklyn, in the 73d year of his age, during the course of his ministry of fifty years, united nearly 4,000 couples in marriage, and baptised nearly 10,000 children. At the time of his decease he was the oldest settled Episcopal clergyman in the State of New York.

—Chinquy, who left the Catholics and joined the Presbyterians, seems to be in bad odor among them, judging from the severe things said of him by the press of that denomination. It is said he now stands "impeached before his own Presbytery," in Canada, to which he fled for discipline in the Old School Presbytery in Illinois.

—The *Christian Register* says the American Unitarian Association has received permission from the Secretary of War of sending its agents and publications to any part of the army. Arrangements are now in progress to send at once its agents to the South.

—At the communion in the United Presbyterian church, Monmouth, Ill., a short time since, twenty-five persons connected themselves with the congregation. Seven of these were baptized on the Saturday preceding the communion, by the pastor, the Rev. D. G. Bradford,

—Quite an extensive revival of religion is reported at the Newville (Pa.) Lutheran church, in which more than fifty persons, many of them heads of families—husbands, and wives—professed to have found peace in believing in the Savior.

—Rev. Dr. Neale, in a sermon delivered at the Second Baptist Church, Boston, made an eloquent plea in favor of open communion, and a more enlarged conception of Christian brotherhood.

—Rev. Charles E. Robinson, late of Woodbury, Conn., was installed on the 1st inst., by the Presbytery of Mohawk, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Oneida, N. Y. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Condit, of Oswego.

—Rev. E. Currie and wife, who were recently appointed missionaries to Egypt, by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, are preparing to leave their mission.

—Rev. S. J. Niccils, late of Chambersburg, Pa., has been installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis. The installment sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Lord, of Chicago.

Agricultural.

Planting Orchards.

It is certainly gratifying to see the increased attention which is being given to the cultivation of apples. Farmers, who a few years ago regarded the raising of this fruit as an almost impossible thing, and the labor spent upon it as just so much time thrown away, are beginning to see their error, and are going into the planting of orchards with a great deal of spirit and every prospect of success. They find that it is a want of due care and management of orchards, not luck, the climate, soil, or anything else which has hitherto been the bugbear. Apples are now produced in Eastern Pennsylvania as abundant in quantity and equal in size and quality, as in any part of the world.

It is not too late yet to set out orchards, or fruit trees of any kind.—Only see that the trees when purchased, are in the best condition, and that they are lifted with the greatest care. The failure of trees to growing is more to be attributed to the tree-murderers in the nurseries than to any other cause. Frequently, when trees are purchased, at a distance, from nurserymen, the roots are left exposed to the sun or drying winds, and then are kept three or more days in being transported, before they are heeled in, or transplanted, and hence are either stunted in their growth or die outright when set out upon our premises. But in many instances purchasers greatly injure the trees, after getting them home by allowing them to remain out of the ground for a night or a night and a day before planting. Trees obtained from a nursery should be at once heeled in until they are wanted, and removed to the holes only when they are to be set.

In England, where, however, their fruits cannot begin to approach ours, they are now using lime extensively in transplanting trees of all kinds.—A small quantity of lime—say at the rate of four bushels to the acre—is put in each hole and well mixed with the soil before setting the tree. It is claimed for it, by what process of reasoning we know not, that the lime has a tendency to push forward the roots just such a stimulating power. One thing relative to well cultivated apple orchards may now be held without fear of successful contradiction, to wit: that they are fully as profitable as any crop raised upon the farm, and just as certain in the yield. There are seasons when several crops of the farm will be very poor, and sometimes there will be only one, or perhaps all will be good. The same risk must be ran with the apple crop, and the same general rules govern all.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—An agricultural society established at Planitz, in Saxony, under the title of "Society for the Cultivation of Potatoes," has already published a number of reports. The following is an abstract of a paper on the potato:

"The best specimens of potatoes grown in Sandy soil have quickly degenerated and given only an indifferent crop in the strong clayey land in the neighborhood of Planitz. Since the foundation of the society, in 1860, the members have made numerous experiments on strong, light, clayey, gravelly, and stony soils. The society procured samples of every description of potato sold, and they propagated those which produced the best results. After a year's trial they have generally found that the greatest number of potatoes succeeded best in light, and slatey land. They found however that the long potato from Algiers became rotten in sandy soil, and produced large and perfectly round potatoes in strond land. The white English kidney potato, planted in stony ground, produced potatoes quite red. The society has offered ten kilogrammes of seed potatoes to any farmer who will contribute five francs annually on the sole condition that he will furnish the society with a statement setting forth the quantity of potatoes produced and the nature of the soil in which they were planted."

Plowing Among Trees.

Hitch the traces at full length directly to the plow; then take a crooked jack stick, like a piece of old scythe snath, two and a half feet long; sharpen each end to go into the links of the trace chains; then put it under the horse just forward of his hind legs, then get a streacher about eight inches long, and put it as close to the plow as you can; this will give the horse plenty of room for his hind feet, and he can walk right against the trees and bushes and never injure them.

VIRGINIA CORN-BREAD.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and a half pints of boiling milk; stir at is scald one quart of Indian meal; when cool add half a pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and two eggs well beaten; mix well together, and bake in two flat tins well greased or buttered.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements [illegible] at the rate of $1 per square of [illegible] lines for three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A year's advertisements [illegible] A space equal to twelve lines of this type [illegible] A square. Special notices 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Business cards, 10 cents per line per year. Marriages and Deaths [illegible] and other Notices of a public nature [illegible]

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

April 19th, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A terrible calamity has overtaken the nation in the moment of its triumph, hushed the voice of its rejoicing and darkened with the drapery of death its banners of victory. In the National Capitol, and in the same hour the President of the United States, and the chief officer of his Cabinet have fallen by the hand of an assassin. The former is already dead, the latter is reported dying. The fact is too terrible to be at once realized; we feel as though listening to one of the tales of horror which stain the annals of European Courts in the middle ages, rather than a part of the history of our own Government, made but a few hours ago and within a days journey of our doors.

Of the character of the deceased and of his services to the Union, we can say nothing to our readers that they do not already know. His life and actions for the last four years have been anxiously scrutinized by every citizen of the republic, and the gloom which overspreads society—the funereal emblems which every where meet the eye, tell us that the people knew and appreciated their President and that eulogy is superfluous.

The wail of grief which ascends from the North will tell the rebels that their friends have struck home, but with it are coupled utterances which may cause them to mingle their regrets with ours. Whatever disposition may have existed to meet them in a spirit of amity and conciliation is lost, as we look upon this last bloody token of their hate. The people are now demanding blood for blood. Upon the actual perpetrators of the crime we could look with curiosity and horror as upon the weapons they used, while the law took its course; the popular vengeance reaches above and beyond these, to rest upon its proper objects. Whether they were its commissioned agents, or the crime was of their own conception, the Confederate government educated them to it, was the fruit of that cowardly and cruel savagery with which the leaders of the rebellion have impressed it from its inception, which systemized murder and rapine in the South, slew and starved our Union prisoners, and mined the Libby to harry a thousand souls into eternity, lest they might be released from its torments, which allowed the naked corpse of Dahlgren to be exposed and insulted in the streets of Richmond—which publicly called for the organization of a "Devoted Band," for purposes of assassination and sent disguised ruffians to the banks, fire crowded hotels and shoot down unarmed citizens in a peaceful community, and if any man hereafter claims for Davis and Benjamin and their fellows who are its representative men terms other than the most condign retribution an enlightened civilization will tolerate, he is fit to herd with them, and share their infamy and punishment.

To the country its loss is afflicting and calamitous, but not disastrous.—We may miss, in the hour of trial, the calm judgment, singleness of heart and determined purpose, which marked the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, but his mission was so far fulfilled, that no conceivable error or folly can now enable the enemy to recruit their shattered armies and successfully make head against us. For the President, his death—sudden and shocking as it was—but perfects his official record. Having conducted the Government successfully through the greatest perils it has encountered—perils of a character and magnitude such as no government ever before survived, he sealed his devotion and paid the price of his success with his blood. His life could have no fitter ending, his tomb no nobler epitaph. The assassin struck not at Abraham Lincoln, but at the people of whom he was the Chief Magistrate, and the progressive and humane ideas of which he was the exponent. He was slain for his fidelity to the country, his efforts in behalf of humanity and the best interests of all of us, and history will recognise him as greater in his grave to-day than if he had died in the course of nature after accomplishing the work the people had allotted him, by the subjugation of the last armed rebel, and the re establishment of peace and the law.

The capacity of his successor is undoubted, and he bears with him to the Executive chair a unanimous confidence in his attachment to Freedom and the Union and his hatred of treason and traitors. We trust and believe that he will be found equal to the duties and grave responsibilities so unexpectedly devolved upon him.

The Outrage upon the Niagara.

The President has issued a proclamation which we publish in another column, demanding in effect that our vessels of war shall receive in foreign ports such treatment as is there accorded to the vessels of other friendly nations, and threatening retaliation in cases where it is not allowed. Upon the heels of this proclamation we have the announcement that the rebel pirate Stonewall has left the port of Lisbon to prey upon our commerce, and that the American frigate Niagara in attempting to follow, has been fired upon by the Portugese fort commanding the harbor, and brought to with a loss of one man killed.

As the President remarks in his concluding remarks "the United States whatever claim or pretence may have existed *heretofore*, are *now* at least, entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations," and what is better, they are now able to maintain their claims. While our intestine struggle absorbed the powers and energies of the Government it had to tolerate per force such restrictions, however dishonorable or injurious, as foreign powers might impose upon our vessels. Since however, the recent capture of Richmond and Lee's army, and of the liberation of our fleets from blockade duty, by the occupation of all the Southern ports of entry, our own struggle has progressed to a point where its result is no longer doubtful the men and money are at hand to enforce our claim to a just reciprocity, and the present case as well as any, may be made a beginning and a precedent. It is insufferable that puny tenth rate powers shall be allowed to unloose a corsair upon the seas for the destruction of our private property while our own vessels are fired upon and our citizens murdered in their attempt to obtain redress. Our demand for apology and reparation will be made at once, backed by force sufficient to shovel Portugal and her brood of fig-eating hidalgos into the sea, if it is not promptly complied with.

The question involved is simply whether the rebels are to be regarded as belligerents. The British decision, from which Continental Europe took its cue, has already cost us not less than a hundred millions, and it is full time that it were reversed.

The State Convention.

The call for the Union State Convention has not yet been issued, but it is understood that it will meet in June next. If the war should terminate before its meeting, as is possible, it will have to pronounce upon the multifarious questions arising upon the reorganization and readmission of the rebel States, and may have a protracted and laborious session; if not, its duties will be limited to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

For the former office we have thus far presented the names of Gen. R. B. McComb, of Lawrence county, and Hon. J. A. Heistand, of Lancaster.

These gentlemen are both extensively and favorably known throughout the State, and either would fill the position capably and acceptably. The East has furnished us with the Auditor General for three successive terms, and if the western delegates are united in support of Gen. McComb, the nomination will probably be conceded to him.

The nomination for Surveyor will be subordinated to that for Auditor General. If it goes to the East, we trust that Gen. Nagle of Schuylkill county will be the nominee. He has won an enviable reputation in the field, where he served as Colonel of the 48th P. V., until he won his star, and from which he was forced to retire by his failing health. He stands high in his locality as a gentleman of ability and the strictest integrity.

Col. John P. Glass, recently a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, has also been mentioned in connection with this latter office. He has served with distinction in the field, and has considerable reputation in the State as a politician and legislator.—He will receive the unanimous endorsement of Allegheny co., and if the nomination be alloted to the West, will deserve, and we have no doubt will receive it.

Political Intelligence.

—The Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st of June.

—The Republicans won the municipal election in St. Louis.

—A spirited contest is going on in Iowa for the vacant seat in the U. S. Senate of Secretary Harlan. Hon. John A. Kasson, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren and Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood are the opposing candidates.

—The annual election in R. Island was held on Tuesday of last week; but there was no contest. The Democracy was like Lee's army, all lying around loose, and the Union ticket had no opposition. How would Connecticut and Rhode Island have been contested if Lee had routed Grant instead of Grant capturing Richmond? Could anybody guess? It would seem that Democracy and rebellion play out together.

—The additional election returns from Connecticut show that the defeat of the Democracy was as complete as that of Lee at Petersburg. In comparing the returns for 1864 and 1865, it will be found that there are hardly half a dozen towns in the entire State where the Democrats have not lost ground. The Republicans have elected not only each of the four Members of Congress, but each of the 21 State Senators. The completeness of the Republican victory will best appear if we compare the election of last Monday with those of the preceding years. In 1864 Gov. Buckingham had a majority of 5,658; in 1863, 2,601; in 1862, 9,148; in 1861, 2,086. In 1860 Lincoln carried the State by a majority of 10,293 over the combined votes of the three rival candidates. The Second Congressional District which two years ago elected a Democrat (English,) by 1,020 majority, now gives Deming, Republican, a majority of 2,449.

The President's Proclamation.

The first fruits of our recent successes are the suspension of the draft and of recruiting, the curtailing of purchases of supplies, the muster out of supernumerary officers, and the removal, as far as consists with the public safety, of restrictions upon commerce. The government feels strong enough to close up the war with the men now in the field, and the announcement of that fact will be hailed with joy in those districts which have not filled their quotas, under the last call, while those which have met all the demands of the Government equally rejoice at this conclusive evidence that peace is knocking at our doors.

Orders for these purposes will soon be issued by the War Department, and will be received with acclamation by an entire people, except perhaps the contractors whose profits will be reduced, the military gentlemen who practice the arts of war upon detached duty at a safe distance from the field, and the lucky few who monopolize the cotton trade in certain sections under military permits.

Important Legislation.

We call the attention of members of the bar to two Acts of Assembly published on our first page, which materially alter the law of evidence in this State. The one gives a party to an action the right to call the opposite party as a witness and to compel him to testify; the other makes an Executor, Administrator, Trustee, or other person acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, a competent witness in a suit to which he is a party, provided he has no personal interest in the subject matter of the action.

We also publish entire the act to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables in the various counties of the Commonwealth. This repeals the local law of this county, and under it all fees must hereafter be taxed. Our Justices of the Peace and Constables will do well to preserve the fee bill as presented by us until the publication of the pamphlet laws, and govern themselves by its provisions.

Movements of Gov. Curtin.

When the news first came that Grant and Lee had joined battle before Petersburg, Gov. Curtin ordered the Surgeon General with his volunteer aid corps of physicians to the field with ample supplies to take care of the wounded from this State, and followed himself as soon as practicable to personally supervise the measures for their relief. All that surgical skill and the liberality of the State could accomplish for their comfort having been done, he left Fortress Monroe on the *Arago* to participate in the ceremonies attending the raising of the National Flag upon Sumter.—It was fitting that he should be there, for no man in the nation has done more to restore the flag.

☞ The news of the murder of the President aroused a most intense feeling in this Borough. Business was at once suspended. The public offices and most of the private residences in town, and all the flags displayed, were hung with crape.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ACTOR, THE ASSASSIN!

Sec. Seward and His two Sons also Assassinated!

DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN!

VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT.

THE ASSASSINS STILL AT LARGE!

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

MR. SEWARD RECOVERING.

Special Dispatches to Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President, Secretary Seward and Major Seward, have been assassinated by some desperadoes to-night, evidently under some preconcerted arrangement.

About half past ten o'clock this evening a well dressed person appeared at the house of Secretary Seward and asked to see him. He was informed that he could not, upon which he said that he had a prescription from Surgeon General Barnes, which he was ordered to deliver in person The servant referred him to Fred. Seward. The latter told the stranger that he was master of the house, and would take charge of the medicine, but the desperado refused to deliver it, and immediately rushed past Fred. Seward, and struck Seward with a dagger in the throat and breast, but upon examination by the Surgeon General he is pronounced safe, not having the jugular vein cut or the heart penetrated deep enough to prove fatal He is now pronounced safe.

Major Seward, son of the Secretary, and Paymaster in the army, was also badly cut in his efforts to defend his father. The assassin had a horse at the door, and as he was mounting he pronounced the motto of the State of Virginia, "*Sic Semper Tyrannus*"

Simultaneously with this, another desperado appeared at Ford's theatre, and obtained admittance to the box occupied by Mr. Lincoln, and shot the President in the back of the head; then jumped from the box to the stage and repeated the motto of Virginia, "*Sic Semper Tyrannus.*" In a moment more he had disappeared.

[illegible] Secretaries Stanton, Welles, McCulloch, Dennison, Speed and Ushur have just arrived at the place where the President is lying.—There is no hope of his recovery. The attending physicians pronounce his case hopeless. His brains are oozing from his wound, and he is now rapidly sinking. His wife and children are at his bedside.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's theatre listening to the performance of the "American Cousin, occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the third act a person entered the box occupied by the President and shot Mr. Lincoln in the head, the shot entering the back part of his head, and came out above the temple. The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage and ran across to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand, and flourishing it in a tragical manner, shouting the same words repeated by the desperado at Seward's house, and added to it, "The South is avenged!" and then escaped from the back entrance to the stage, but in his passage dropped his pistol and his hat.

Mr. Lincoln fell forward from his seat, and Mrs. Lincoln fainted. The moment that the astonished audience could realize what had happened, the President was taken out and carried to Mrs. Peterson's house, on Tenth street, opposite the theatre. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and the wound was at first supposed to be fatal, and it was announced that he would not live, but at half past twelve he is still alive, though in a precarious condition. As the assassin ran across the stage, Col. J. B. Stewart, of this city, who was occupying one of the front seats in the orchestra, on the same side of the house as the one occupied by Mr. Lincoln, sprung to the stage and followed him, but he was obstructed in his passage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about three seconds after the assassin had passed out. Colonel Stewart got to the street justin time to see him mount his horse and ride away.

This operation shows the whole thing was a premeditated plan. The person who fired the pistol was a man about thirty years of age, about five feet nine, spare built, fair skin, dark hair, apparently with a large moustache

Laura Keene and the leader of the orchestra declare that they recognized him as J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, and a rabid secessionist. Whoever he was, it is plainly evident that he thoroughly understood the theatre, and also the approaches and modes of escape by the stage. A person not familiar with the theatre could not have possibly made his escape so well and quickly.

The alarm was sounded in every quarter. Stanton was notified, and immediately left his house. All the other members of the Cabinet escaped attack. Cavalry men were sent out in all directions, and dispatches sent to all the fortifications, and it is thought they will be captured.

ONE O'CLOCK A. M.—The President is perfectly senseless and shows not the slightest hope of recovery. Physicians believe that he will die before morning. All of his cabinet except Secretary Seward are with him.—Speaker Colfax, Senator Firwell of Maine, and many other gentlemen are also at the house awaiting the termination.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Maj. Gen. DIX, New York:—Abraham Lincoln died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock this morning.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States at eleven o'clock to-day. The ceremony took place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House. As soon as the arrangements could by perfected, Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place, in company with Secretary McCullough, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Sen. Foote of Vermont; Ramsey of Minnesota; Yates of Illinois; Stewart of Nevada; Hale, of New Hampshire, and Representative Farnsworth, of Illinois. At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the usual impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen, in which he showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities which have devolved upon him, and made a brief speech in which he said: "The duties are mine; I will perform them; the consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibilities of the duties of the office I am assuming.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

All efforts for the arrest of the assassins have thus far proved fruitless. It is believed that Booth has escaped across the Potomac and joined Mosoby whose band is known to be in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

The funeral of the late President will take place at noon to morrow.—Mr. Seward sat up for a short time to day. He is much better and his recovery is considered no longer doubtful.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

A relative of the family of Sec'y Seward furnishes the following additional particulars of the murderous attempt at his residence:

Mr Fred. W Seward attempted to prevent the miscreant, who was a very large and powerful man, from entering his father's chamber. The assassin snapped his pistol at him twice, but did not succeed in discharging it; he then struck him two blows upon the head with it, crushing the skull and felling him to the floor, and immediately rushing into the room he attempted to cut the Secretary's throat, and succeeded in inflicting severe gashes upon his face, laying open both cheeks, but was prevented by the bed clothes about his neck and the fact that Mr. Seward rolled out on the floor from inflicting fatal injury. A soldier by this time had entered the room and sprang upon the assassin's back, who stabbed him in the side and succeeded in breaking loose, and after wounding Major Seward, another son of the Secretary's, and an attendant, reached his horse and made away.

The pistol was a long navy revolver, and was broken in pieces by the force of the blows. It is covered with blood. The knife used was some ten or twelve inches in length, and was also left in the house. The attendant who was stabbed in the lungs, died a few hours ago.

NEW YORK, April 15.

At eight o'clock this evening the physicians in attendance upon Secretary Seward report that he is better, and that they are hopeful of his recovery. Frederick Seward is still in a critical condition and still remains insensible, but his physicians do not altogether despair of his recovery.

A careful examination of the letters and documents left behind by the assassin Booth, establishes beyond doubt that a deep laid plot has for a long time been in existence to capture the President, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, who were to be carried to Richmond, there to be held as prisoners until our Government consented to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. In case the scheme of capture failed they were to be assassinated.

Among the documents discovered is a memorandum of articles deemed necessary by the assassins to successfully carry out their project The list includes three pairs of handcuffs, which, as already stated, were found among Booth's effects.

It is believed that a number of wealthy rebel citizens of this city and the adjoining counties of Maryland, are implicated in the bloody affair.

Mobile Captured!

Reported Surrender of Johnston.

Imboden and Moseby wish to Surrender!

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Mobile was surrendered to our forces on the 9th inst. Three thousand prisoners were captured, with large quantities of artillery, ammunition, and military stores.

Sherman is marching on Raleigh, and the Government has information that Johnston is communicating with him with a view to surrender. It is unofficially reported that he has already capitulated. It is also reported that Imbodon and Moseby have offered to surrender. Rosser refuses, and has been deserted by almost his entire command.

A Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865.

Another important proclamation is issued to-day, claiming that our vessels of war in foreign ports shall no longer be subjected to restrictions as at present, but shall have the same right and hospitalities which are extended to foreign men-of-war in the ports of the United States, and declaring that hereafter the cruisers of every nation shall receive the treatment which in those ports they accord to ours, as follows:

Whereas, For some time past vessels of war of the United States have been refused in certain ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country in which the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in the ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at times failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same, In the view of the United States no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of said nations of the customary naval rights such as has heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that whenever a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of the country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretense may have existed heretofore, are now at least entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.—Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. ANNA JACKSON, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BARLOW, Adm'r, or
apr19 SAML. MAGAW, Attorney.

STRAYED,

FROM the residence of the subscriber in Beaver, on the 29th of March, a large, black and white spotted cow, with white spot on forehead; large horns. Any person returning the same, or giving information as to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

apr19 JAMES, RANSOM.

FOR SALE,

A New Solid Rosewood round corner Seven Octave Piano. Harp pedals and over strong Bass. All the modern improvements. Only one year in use. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going away. Inquire of T. M. Taylor, Rochester, P. O. [apr12,3t

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, who have not paid their subscriptions to the stock of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company, will please do so immediately.

apr12'65.] CHAS. B. HURST,
Sec'y and Treas. Pro. Tem.

☞ Pittsburgh subscribers can pay to John A. Caughey & Co.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers at private sale the brick house formerly occupied by him in the borough of Rochester.

It is one of the largest and most commodious private residences in the county, with excellent stabling and out-buildings, fruit trees and shrubbery.

☞ For further particulars apply to Wm. PORTER, Esq., on the premises, or to the undersigned corner of Penn and Hand Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr.12,'65.] J. H. DICKSON.

CHARLES B. HURST,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

In the Room Lately Occupied by F. A. Fortune. [ap5:6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of WM. SHARROTT, jr., late of Independence tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

apr5 THOS. STANDISH, Ex'r.,
Independence tp.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., April 1st, 1865:

Anderson Martha, Ammon Minerva, Beard Richard, Briggs Bros, Blake J D & Co, Barr Miss Ann, Barr Jeremiah, Bowers Charlie, Bradley Clarrissa, Burke William, Cochran Richard Clement William 2, Cubbage Catharine, Clarke Heber R, Dorling Wm A, Doutt Miss Anna, Day William, Fitzsimmonds Wm, Findlay Thomas, Fisher Ann E, Gray J W, Heiner Ann, Jackson Mollie, Lewis Harriet Ann 2, Massey Capt, McDonald Maria, Mellon Mr, Mountain John J, Reddick Harriet, Smith Isadore, Smith Perry, Temple A Dean, Whitcomb Adaline, Wilson Mrs. Ann, Winter Charles.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours during the winter, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State or municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	*note.*
Two cents " "	$100	"
10 " "	$500	"
20 " "	$1000	"
$1 " "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within the next four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the National Bank of Beaver County, apr 5,'65.-2m.

Quarterly Statement of The National Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, April 3d, 1865.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$141,300 00
National circulation	52,780 00
Circulation B'k Beaver Co.	285 00
Due depositors	117,012 82
Dividends unpaid	710 81
Profits and earnings	12,274 88
Surplus funds	2,015 02
	$328,387 93

ASSETS.	
Notes and bills discounted	$116,557 55
U. S. Bonds and 7-30 Treas. Notes	150,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	20,819 85
Current expenses	2,483 81
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 05
Coin	2,417 65
Legal Tenders, Nat. Currency	
Notes and checks of other banks	34,520 00
	$328,387 93

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 3d day of April A. D. 1865.

T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to public Sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on

Monday, May 1st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, late of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickly tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follws: On the north by land of —— Zimmers and Richmond Hart, on the east by land of Thomas C. McDonald, on the south by land of Robt. Ferguson, and on the west by land of Richmond Hart; containing 18½ acres, all under fence, with about 15 acres cleared—on which is erected a two story frame house, containing four rooms, with cellar underneath. Also, a donble log barn. The above described property is underlaid with a vein of good coal three and half feet thick.

☞ TERMS—CASH.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, apr5'64

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 8th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, of John H. May, late of the county of Beaver, dec'd., situate in Borough township, Beaver county, Pa., being the undivided one-sixth interest in that certain lot of ground bounded North by Old Alley, East by Water Lot of the town of Beaver, South by lots of John Barclay, and West by an alley, containing about six acres and seventy perches; also, the undivided one sixth of all that certain other lot situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the North by Old Alley, on the East by an Alley, on the South by an Alley, or lot of ——Boies, and lot of John May, and on the West by public road containing about twelve and one-half acres.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one year, with interest from that time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN MAY,
apr.5,'64.] Adm'r. of said dec'd.

NOTICE.

Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company," are hereby notified to meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, on *Saturday, April 29th*, 1865, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and other officers, adoption of By-Laws and organizing under the General Manufacturing and Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.
Rochester, April 6.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Connecting, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

6:35 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	" "	3:45 P. M.
	Going West.	
Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:		
	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
6:20 A. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
3:50 P. M.	Rochester,	3:55 P. M.
9:45 P. M.	"	9:20 A. M.
2:10 A. M.		

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	3:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

APRIL 19th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver Argus, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

WANTED.—An intelligent boy, from fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the printing business. Apply at this office.

☞ There will be Divine service in the M. E. Church, Beaver, to day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, M., in obedience to the order of the acting Secretary of State.

Oil Strikes.

Messrs. M'Donald and Bailey struck oil on Friday last in their new well near Potter's Mill, Raccoon tp., in this county, at the depth of 182 feet. The oil is the heavy lubricating oil, of a dark red color, and shows in promising quantity. They are proceeding to tube and pump the well.

We learn that a Rhode Island Company made a good strike on Little Beaver, about four miles above the mouth, on Thursday last. Particulars not given.

A New York Oil company, boring on the farm of John Boyle, Esq., in Chippewa tp., struck oil on Friday last, at the depth of 347 feet. They are said to have an excellent show.

The Beaver Oil Company are making preparations to commence sinking a well immediately on Two Mile run, a short distance above this place.

The undivided two-thirds of forty acres, near Smith's Ferry, were sold last week to an Eastern company for $26,000.

Rochester Car Factory.

We learn that the Rochester Manufacturing Company have sold their Factory in Rochester to Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., and N. Holmes & Sons, of Pittsburg, for $16,500, and that the new proprietors will immediately supply the necessary machinery and proceed to the manufacture of cars. They will employ a large number of hands and circulate a considerable amount of capital amongst the citizens of our near village. The known enterprise and reliability of the two firms warrants us in predicting their success.

Seven-Thirties.

The second series of the 7-30 loan is being taken up at the rate of three or four millions per day, and will soon be exhausted. As the notes bear 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, and are convertible at three years into 5-20s, the favorite Government stock, they are the most eligible U. S. securities in the market, so long as the 5-20s rule at their present premium of 7 to 8 per cent. above par. If any of our readers desire to invest in Government, they should secure the 7-30s at once. They may be had at the National Bank of Beaver County.

REMOVAL.—Dr. D. M'Kinney has removed his office from the Shannon corner to the frame building adjoining the house recently occupied by Samson Kerr. His patients will notice the change.

ORGAN-PLAYING AT BEAVER SEMINARY.—We have just seen at Mr. Mellor's Music Rooms, 81 Wood street, a magnificent Cabinet Organ, brought on by him for Rev. Taylor's Seminary, Beaver. This instrument has twelve stops of various qualities and power, two key boards, and a set of two octaves of pedals, or keys for the feet. Its power, when all the stops are used, is grand and impressive, yet it is capable of producing tones as sweet as those of the softest flute. It is undoubtedly the most complete instrument of the kind made, and is a perfect substitute for a large pipe-organ. It is from the factory of Mason & Hamlin, Boston, whose instruments are now acknowledged by the most eminent musicians in the country to be the best. Mr. Taylor has purchased it for the use of the young ladies in his Seminary that wish to study organ-playing, and in which he is doing a good service toward the improvement of church music. We congratulate him on having secured so splendid an instrument—one that meets all the wants of the student.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

ADVANCE IN REAL ESTATE.—As gold comes down real estate goes up in this vicinity. Property in the borough of Beaver and in the neighboring townships is changing hands rapidly and with a large advance in prices. We hear of sales of property in the town at double the value at which it was held three years ago, and farms two or three miles distant, which would have brought about sixty dollars per acre in 1861, are now selling at $150. We regret that we have none to offer.

The Income Tax for 1864.

Copies of the amended form of returns for the assessment of the income tax have been received by the Assessor of this District, and the material points in the same are as follows, in the form of questions, answers to which are of course, to be supplied by every person liable to assessment.

Had your wife any income last year?

Did any minor child or yours receive any salary last year?

Have you included in this return the income of your wife and salary received by minor chilpren?

Have you any stocks, and what are they?

Is your report made on the basis of gold?

Have you bought or sold stocks or other property?

Have you any United States securities?

Do you return the premium on gold paid you as interest on United States securities?

Is your income estimated or taken from your book?

Have not the expenses, &c., claimed as deductions, already been taken out of the amount reported as profits?

Did you estimate any portion of your profits in making your returns for 1863?

Was any portion treated as worthless, and if since paid, have you included it in this return?

All incomes amounting to less than $5,000 are subject to pay a tax of five per cent, and those more than $5,000, ten per cent. The following are the authorized deductions:

Exempt by law, $600.

All National, State and local taxes paid within the year, (which includes the deduction of the income taxes actually paid in 1864.)

Losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year.

Interest paid out or falling due within the year.

Amount actually paid for rent of homestead, store or shop.

Insurances, repairs, fuel consumed in carrying on business, wages of employees, and interest on incumbrances.

All carriages are taxed from $1 to $10, gold watches $1 each, if worth less than $100, and $2 if worth more than $100; pianos, $1; yachts from $5 to $100; private billiard tables, $10; gold plate 50 cents per ounce Troy, and silver plate 5 cents.

The tables in the blank form are very elaborate, but the foregoing are the principal points.

Every person failing to make returns by the 15th of May next, will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor according to the best information he can obtain; and in such case the assistant assessor will add twenty-five per cent to the amount of the tax.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to such duty; and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessors, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

President Johnson.

Rev. D. L. Dempsey, D. D., who is well known throughout this county, informs us that he recently met a gentleman who had lived for thirteen years a near neighbor to President Johnson. From him we learned much of the conduct and habits of him who is now our Chief Magistrate. He stated, in answer to an inquiry, that Johnson was not an intemperate man, but on the contrary sober and temperate. That he had never known him to be intoxicated. This gentleman stated that the charge of intemperance was untrue, and became indignent on hearing it alleged. The character given him by this gentleman was an exalted one, and so familiar was he with the history of President Johnson, that he must have been intimately acquainted with him.

Medical.

In pursuance of previous adjournment, the Beaver County Medical Society convened at the Huron House, in New Brighton, on Thursday, the 13th inst., S. P. Cummins, M. D., in the Chair, and Isaac Winans, M. D., Secretary. Members present: Drs. S. P. Cummins, Isaac Winans, W. J. Langfitt, A. M. Anderson, D. S. Marquis, W. W. Simpson, D. M'Kinney, J. S. Winans, J. E. Jackson.

David Stanton, M. D., Medical Director and Examiner of the military post at Cincinnati, being present, and sustaining the relation of an honorary member, was requested to take part in the deliberations.

Dr. R. F. Dunlap, of Darlington, being present, was received for the time being as a corresponding member.

After transacting some current business connected with the financial interests of the Society, the several committees were called upon to report. On motion of Dr. D. S. Marquis, the Sanitary Committee were called on to exhibit the annual report to the State Medical Society as far as prepared. This committee consisted of Drs. Jackson, Cummins and Ross. The committee reported, through their chairman, their progress, by reading to the Society as much of the material as they had already compiled from various sources, which was on motion received, and the committee instructed to complete the said report without further reference or advisement from the Society.

Dr. S. M. Ross, Essayist, being absent, he was continued in that duty, for next meeting, and Dr. J. S. Winans, his alternate.

The Pathology and Therapeutics of Diphtheria having been set apart at a previous meeting for special deliberation, was now called up for discussion. But, owing to the lateness of the hour, after a few incidental remarks, in which the President and Drs. I. Winans, Marquis, M'Kinney, Langfitt and Jackson participated, the subject was passed for the present.

The meeting throughout was pleasant and profitable. The friendly greetings enjoyed by each other on these occasions, contribute to smooth the anxiety, toil and asperities of professional life.

After the transaction of some further business, the Society adjourned to meet at the National Hotel, in Beaver, on the second Thursday of July next.

REPORTER.

Obituary.

Among those who fell victims to Southern cruelty, while in prison at Saulsbury, North Carolina, was JOSEPH W. TAYLOR of this county, son of William and Mary Taylor, and brother of Col. A. W. Taylor. He was captured with the One-hundred-and-first Regiment, at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 24th, 1864. Although he was only a sutlers clerk in the department both belligerents to liberty, yet he was was held and treated as those who bore arms. After months of privation and suffering his delicate constitution finally gave way, and he died July 10, 1864. Mr. Taylor was well known in parts of this county, having taught school in different parts of the county He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. As a husband and father he was kind, pleasant and affectionate; as a son, loving and dutiful; as a citizen respected by all who knew him for his modest, upright, moral and religious life and conduct. For a number of years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the faith of the gospel. May his friends ever imitate his spotless christian example, and leave a name as untarnished and pure as he.

MARRIED:

In Bridgewater, April 13, by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. JOHN M EWING of Wyandotte co., O., and Miss JENNIE HUNTER, of Beaver co., Pa.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. John Brown, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAMES L. COTTON to Miss NANCY JANE PEIRSOL all of Beaver county.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS,

AT

WM. RICH'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Cassimeres,

comprising every style of fashionable goods. *Clothing made to order in the neatest and most fashionable style.*

☞ Call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere. [apr5

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Jane McCormick, Francis Ritchie, Alexander T. Ritchie, (the petitioner,) William T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robert Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown, Jonas D. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of May, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LLDLIL, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, apr. 5, '65.

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE,

DRUG STORE,

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,

Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,

Medicines,

DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS

IN THE VICINITY.

PURE WINES

And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT

HAIRDRESSER,

"FLORILINE!"

ALL ARTICLES OF

STATIONERY

Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE

IN THE DIAMOND.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz: Freedom, S. Furnier's, Thursday, April 13; Rochester bor, W. D. Johnston's, Friday do 14; do tp, do do, Saturday do 15; Raccoon, David Ewing's, Monday do 17; Greene, B Swearingen's, Tuesday, do 18; Hookstown, do do, do 18; Frankfort, J. M'Cutcheon's, Wednesday do 19; Independence, W. Johnston's, Friday do 21; Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville, Saturday do 22; Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's, Monday do 24.

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the causes upon which they claim exemption. By order.

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office,
March 2d, 1865.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,

as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school-room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned.

H. HICE.

Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

SEAL

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.*)

FREEDOM,

BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1864, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	508 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1033 "	535 "	632 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	904 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1213AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	835 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1050 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1184 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	648 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	258 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	654 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
Ill. C. R. R. Cros	1045 "	851 "	1208PM	1215PM
8 Ind. R. R. J'n	1055 "	901 "	1218 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 10, 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Mail.	C. Z. & C. Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	817 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Accom	C. Z. & C. Exp's.
Wellsville	440AM	505PM	.....	.....
Bayard	621 "	640 "	.....	.....
Alliance	720 "	730 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	805 "	815 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	710 "	720 "
Hudson	839 "	840 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6 45 P M

Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9 25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Fushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only, medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug1 3m

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery; Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar. 29, '65.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the toll house of said Company, on Monday the 24th day of April, next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES ALLISON,
Treas.
mar. 29, '65.]

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eddy, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to all who took it. As fast as our people try it, they adopt it, and it becomes no medicine like it in the towns in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Eph. Hyatt, Brighton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much esteemed lady of Bennetsville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Herring & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing I could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the humor skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sands, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Scrofulous* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have thus many times checked *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. F. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as my body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Siebler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as per direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Stout, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis*, and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The preparation are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for some of both of the *primary* and *secondary* forms of *syphilis*, and for mercurial disease, when I have used it in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Von Linn, of New Brunswick, N. J. had dreadful ulcers in his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew worse and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate as a *scrofulous*, and are very quickly cured by the use of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob M'Vaugh, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not when its effect is properly aided by local treatment. *A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:*

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa, of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are readily cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. nov9'64

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.
feb1'65 New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd., late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.
mar6'65 Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN THOMAS, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. THOMAS, North Sewickly,
J. E. JACKSON, Fallston.
mar. 29, '65.] Executors.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Boonville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office, Morgan.

jan25'65. JOHN MITCHELL.

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

OFFICE in the Southern extension of the National Hotel [aug31'64:1y

JOY, COE & CO.,

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mar26:1y

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AND

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

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Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

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OR

LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!

nator and Restorer of Vitality, Manhood and Functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

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We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly, and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1865.

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The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

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An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

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TO SELL

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Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

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Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wa Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, [illegible] refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE, RICE,
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

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Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
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And sold by all Druggists and Grocers

mar26

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MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

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A supply just received and for sale at the

jy20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel [aug31'64:1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

Published Daily by

Th Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

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from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

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including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

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receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

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of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also the Reports of the

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While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

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Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

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forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial.* By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE MERZ, late of New Sewickly, tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan1'65 New Sewickly tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH,

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Jonserv.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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For all four of the Reviews.....12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....4,00
For Blackwood and one Review.....7,00
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The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper,* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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MARKET St., BRIDGEWATER.

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American and Italian Marble

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june15'64

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, 1 one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, D one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or si stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part af the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
ribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may be aware of the ordinary tooth powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, Ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth ache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Prooklyn; to G.W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

Will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

THE Proprietors of this Establishmen have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,*)

FREEDOM,

BEAVER CO, PA [jan1

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

HIGHEST PREMIUM

WASHER, WRINGER, and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHŒNIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames; Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames; in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent*
May7—3mos

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

For greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck,
Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARY E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wm. Yorke, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65 Baden.

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107, Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,* PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSES

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured! How many lovers are separated! How many friends forever parted. The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing purposes, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and *Freckles,* rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, representing the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amount in stamps or silver. Four $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the Mirror or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN

Hice & Rutan ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond (immediately in the rear of Court House),

BEAVER, PENN'A.

PETER ANGELN IN BRIDGEWATER

IS the place to buy, your PAINTS, Confectionaries, and to get cool Cigars, Cakes, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accomodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburgh and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention.

[jan3

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 2 '63. L. N. ATKINSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of LEVI B. WALTS, late of North Sewickly tp, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, *all persons* indebted to said estate are *requested* to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTS, Admr.
mar15'65 North Sewickly.

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,

(*Near the Provost Marshal's office,*

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence this week. Cardings Spinning, Twining, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at the house in Pulaski township, or John Brighton's store in New Brighton.

je17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jas. W. M'MAHAN, late of Economy tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them